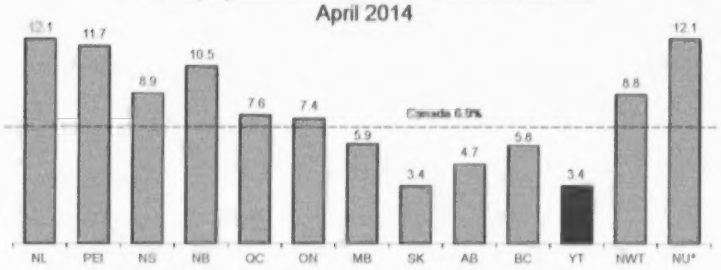
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
April 2014

Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate in April 2014 (3.4%) decreased by 1.3 percentage points compared to March 2014 (4.7%).
- Compared to March 2014 figures, Yukon's labour force decreased by 400 to 20,700, the number of employed decreased by 200 to 19,900 and the number of unemployed decreased by 300 to 700.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, April 2014



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

- Nationally, comparing April 2014 to March 2014 figures, the labour force and the number of employed decreased by 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively.
- Compared to March 2014 figures, the number of unemployed in Canada in April 2014 increased by 0.2% and the unemployment rate remained the same at 6.9%.

April 2014
Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	20,700
Employed	19,900
Unemployed	700
Unemployment Rate	3.4%
Employment Rate	72.4%

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Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/140509/dq140509a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2012.pdf

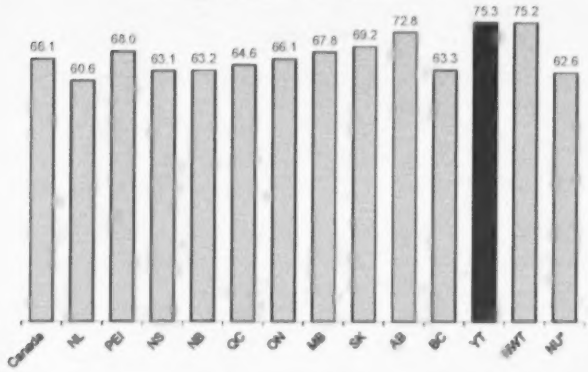
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2012.pdf

Yukon 2013 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2013_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

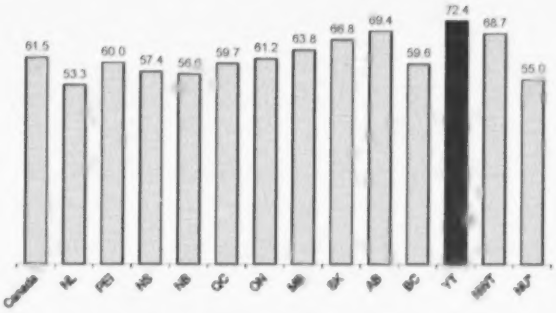
2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, April 2014



Employment Rate, April 2014



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in April 2014 was 75.3%, the highest in Canada.

Yukon's April employment rate (the percentage of the population which is employed), at 72.4%, was also the highest in Canada.

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

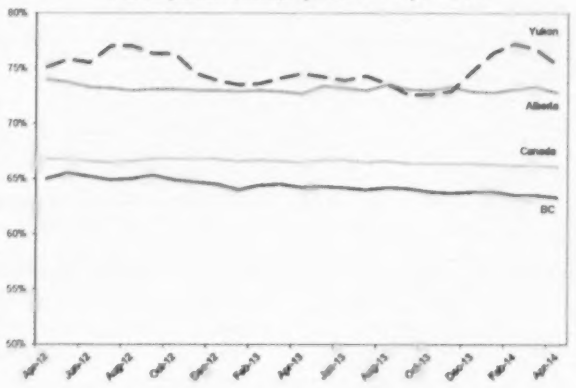
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 75.3% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or were seeking employment in April 2014.

Yukon's participation rate in April 2014 (75.3%) decreased 1.4 percentage points from March 2014 (76.7%) and increased 0.8 percentage points compared to April 2013 (74.5%).

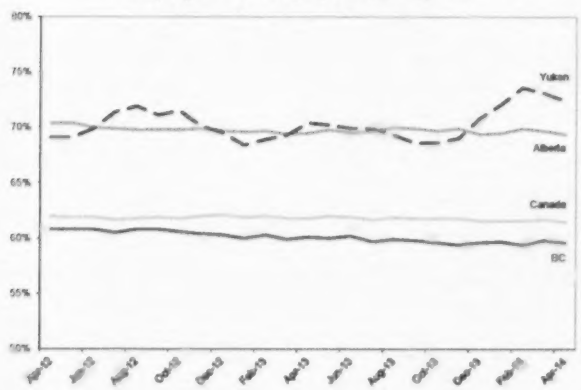
The April 2014 employment rate of 72.4%, decreased 0.7 percentage points from March 2014 (73.1%) and was up 2.0 percentage points compared to April 2013 (70.4%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

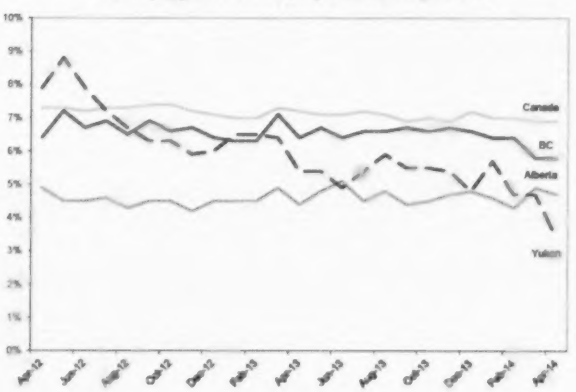
Participation Rate, Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



Employment Rate, Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



Unemployment Rate, Apr 2012 - Apr 2014

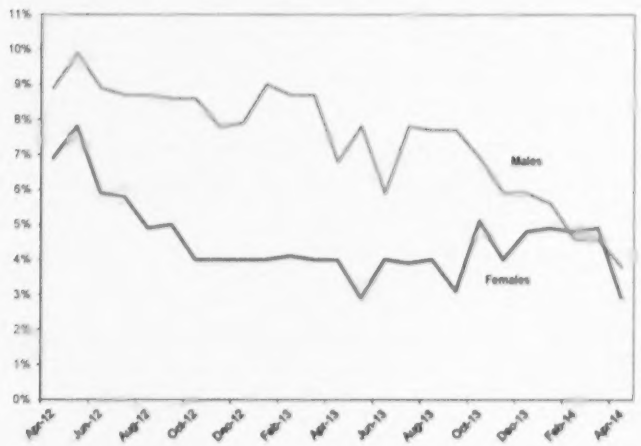


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-14	20,700	10,400	10,200	19,900	10,000	9,900	700	400	300
Mar-14	21,100	10,800	10,300	20,100	10,300	9,800	1,000	500	500
Feb-14	21,300	10,900	10,400	20,300	10,400	10,000	1,000	500	500
Jan-14	21,100	10,800	10,300	19,900	10,200	9,800	1,200	600	500
Dec-13	20,700	10,200	10,400	19,600	9,700	9,900	1,000	600	500
Nov-13	20,200	10,200	10,000	19,100	9,600	9,600	1,100	600	400
Oct-13	20,100	10,200	9,900	19,000	9,500	9,500	1,100	700	500
Sep-13	20,100	10,400	9,700	19,000	9,600	9,400	1,100	800	300
Aug-13	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,200	9,600	9,600	1,200	800	400
Jul-13	20,500	10,300	10,200	19,300	9,600	9,800	1,100	800	400
Jun-13	20,400	10,200	10,100	19,300	9,600	9,700	1,000	600	400
May-13	20,400	10,200	10,200	19,300	9,400	9,800	1,100	800	300
Apr-13	20,400	10,300	10,100	19,300	9,600	9,700	1,100	700	400
Mar-13	20,300	10,300	10,000	19,000	9,500	9,600	1,300	900	400
Feb-13	20,100	10,300	9,800	18,800	9,400	9,400	1,300	900	400
Jan-13	20,000	10,000	9,900	18,600	9,100	9,500	1,300	900	400
Dec-12	20,100	10,100	10,000	18,900	9,200	9,600	1,200	800	400
Nov-12	20,200	10,200	9,900	19,000	9,400	9,600	1,200	800	400
Oct-12	20,600	10,500	10,000	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,300	900	400
Sep-12	20,600	10,500	10,100	19,200	9,600	9,700	1,300	900	500
Aug-12	20,800	10,400	10,300	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,400	900	500
Jul-12	20,700	10,400	10,300	19,200	9,500	9,700	1,500	900	600
Jun-12	20,300	10,100	10,200	18,800	9,200	9,600	1,600	900	600
May-12	20,400	10,100	10,300	18,600	9,100	9,500	1,800	1,000	800
Apr-12	20,200	10,100	10,100	18,600	9,200	9,400	1,600	900	700

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-14	3.4	3.8	2.9
Mar-14	4.7	4.6	4.9
Feb-14	4.7	4.6	4.8
Jan-14	5.7	5.6	4.9
Dec-13	4.8	5.9	4.8
Nov-13	5.4	5.9	4.0
Oct-13	5.5	6.9	5.1
Sep-13	5.5	7.7	3.1
Aug-13	5.9	7.7	4.0
Jul-13	5.4	7.8	3.9
Jun-13	4.9	5.9	4.0
May-13	5.4	7.8	2.9
Apr-13	5.4	6.8	4.0
Mar-13	6.4	8.7	4.0
Feb-13	6.5	8.7	4.1
Jan-13	6.5	9.0	4.0
Dec-12	6.0	7.9	4.0
Nov-12	5.9	7.8	4.0
Oct-12	6.3	8.6	4.0
Sep-12	6.3	8.6	5.0
Aug-12	6.7	8.7	4.9
Jul-12	7.2	8.7	5.8
Jun-12	7.9	8.9	5.9
May-12	8.8	9.9	7.8
Apr-12	7.9	8.9	6.9

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, April 2012 - April 2014



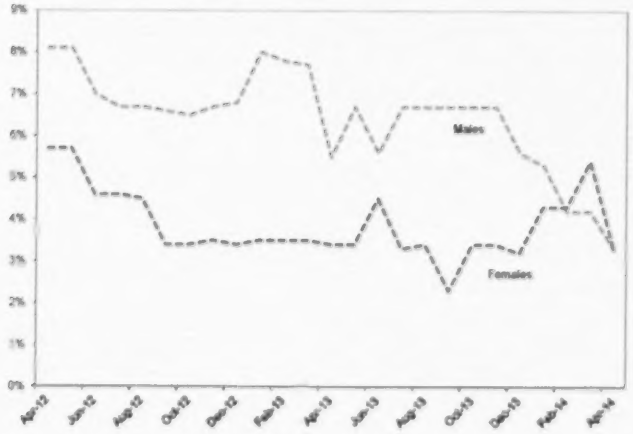
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-14	18,400	9,100	9,200	17,800	8,800	9,000	600	300	300
Mar-14	18,700	9,500	9,200	17,800	9,100	8,800	900	400	500
Feb-14	18,900	9,500	9,400	18,000	9,100	8,900	900	400	400
Jan-14	18,600	9,400	9,200	17,600	8,800	8,800	1,000	500	400
Dec-13	18,300	9,000	9,300	17,500	8,500	8,900	800	500	300
Nov-13	17,900	9,000	8,900	17,100	8,400	8,600	800	600	300
Oct-13	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,900	8,300	8,500	900	600	300
Sep-13	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,800	8,300	8,500	900	600	200
Aug-13	17,900	9,000	8,900	16,900	8,300	8,600	1,000	600	300
Jul-13	18,000	9,000	9,000	17,100	8,400	8,700	900	600	300
Jun-13	17,900	9,000	8,900	17,100	8,500	8,600	900	500	400
May-13	17,800	8,900	8,800	16,900	8,400	8,500	900	600	300
Apr-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,600	8,400	900	500	300
Mar-13	17,700	9,100	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,300	1,000	700	300
Feb-13	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,600	8,300	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jan-13	17,300	8,700	8,600	16,300	8,000	8,300	1,000	700	300
Dec-12	17,500	8,800	8,700	16,600	8,200	8,300	900	600	300
Nov-12	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,300	900	600	300
Oct-12	17,900	9,200	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	1,000	600	300
Sep-12	17,700	9,100	8,700	16,800	8,400	8,400	900	600	300
Aug-12	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,800	8,400	8,400	1,000	600	400
Jul-12	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,000	600	400
Jun-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	8,000	8,200	1,100	600	400
May-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,300	1,100	700	500
Apr-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,200	1,100	700	500

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Apr-14	3.3	3.3	3.3
Mar-14	4.8	4.2	5.4
Feb-14	4.8	4.2	4.3
Jan-14	5.4	5.3	4.3
Dec-13	4.4	5.6	3.2
Nov-13	4.5	6.7	3.4
Oct-13	5.1	6.7	3.4
Sep-13	5.1	6.7	2.3
Aug-13	5.6	6.7	3.4
Jul-13	5.0	6.7	3.3
Jun-13	5.0	5.6	4.5
May-13	5.1	6.7	3.4
Apr-13	5.1	5.5	3.4
Mar-13	5.6	7.7	3.5
Feb-13	5.7	7.8	3.5
Jan-13	5.8	8.0	3.5
Dec-12	5.1	6.8	3.4
Nov-12	5.1	6.7	3.5
Oct-12	5.6	6.5	3.4
Sep-12	5.1	6.6	3.4
Aug-12	5.6	6.7	4.5
Jul-12	5.7	6.7	4.6
Jun-12	6.4	7.0	4.6
May-12	6.4	8.1	5.7
Apr-12	6.4	8.1	5.7

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, April 2012 - April 2014



Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, age 15+

Highlights:

- Compared to March 2014, full-time employment in April 2014 (16,600) decreased by 100 while part-time employment increased by 200 to 2,800.
- Comparing April 2014 to March 2014, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 100 to 2,700. Employment in the services-producing sector remained the same at 16,700.
- Of all those employed in April 2014: 44.8% were private sector employees; 38.7% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 16.5% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Apr-14	**20,300**	10,100	10,200	**19,400**	9,500	9,900	**900**	600	300
Mar-14	**20,500**	10,300	10,300	**19,300**	9,500	9,800	**1,200**	700	500
Feb-14	**20,800**	10,400	10,400	**19,700**	9,700	9,900	**1,200**	700	500
Jan-14	**20,800**	10,600	10,200	**19,500**	9,800	9,700	**1,300**	800	500
Dec-13	**20,600**	10,300	10,300	**19,600**	9,800	9,800	**1,000**	500	500
Nov-13	**20,200**	10,300	9,900	**19,200**	9,800	9,400	**1,000**	500	400
Oct-13	**20,400**	10,500	9,900	**19,400**	10,000	9,400	**1,000**	500	500
Sep-13	**20,500**	10,700	9,800	**19,600**	10,100	9,500	**900**	500	300
Aug-13	**21,000**	10,800	10,200	**20,000**	10,200	9,800	**1,000**	600	400
Jul-13	**21,000**	10,600	10,300	**19,900**	10,000	9,900	**1,000**	600	400
Jun-13	**20,700**	10,400	10,200	**19,600**	9,700	9,800	**1,100**	700	400
May-13	**20,400**	10,300	10,200	**19,100**	9,300	9,800	**1,300**	1,000	300
Apr-13	**20,100**	10,100	10,100	**18,800**	9,200	9,700	**1,300**	900	400
2013	**20,400**	10,300	10,100	**19,300**	9,600	9,600	**1,100**	700	400
2012	**20,400**	10,200	10,200	**18,900**	9,300	9,700	**1,400**	900	500
2011	**20,200**	10,300	9,900	**19,100**	9,700	9,400	**1,100**	600	500
2010	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**17,500**	9,000	8,500	**1,300**	800	600
2009	**18,700**	9,600	9,100	**17,300**	8,700	8,600	**1,300**	900	500
2008	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**18,000**	9,100	8,900	**900**	700	300
2007	**18,100**	9,400	8,800	**17,200**	8,800	8,400	**900**	600	300
2006	**18,200**	9,500	8,700	**17,400**	9,000	8,400	**800**	500	200
2005	**18,100**	9,200	8,800	**17,200**	8,600	8,600	**900**	600	300
2004	**17,800**	8,900	8,900	**16,700**	8,200	8,500	**1,100**	700	400

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Apr-14	**4.4**	5.9	2.9	**73.8**	73.7	73.9	**70.5**	69.3	71.7
Mar-14	**5.9**	6.8	4.9	**74.5**	75.2	74.6	**70.2**	69.3	71.0
Feb-14	**5.8**	6.7	4.8	**75.4**	75.9	75.4	**71.4**	70.8	71.7
Jan-14	**6.3**	7.5	4.9	**75.4**	76.8	73.4	**70.7**	71.0	69.8
Dec-13	**4.9**	4.9	4.9	**74.4**	74.6	74.1	**70.8**	71.0	70.5
Nov-13	**5.0**	4.9	4.0	**72.9**	74.1	71.2	**69.3**	70.5	67.6
Oct-13	**4.9**	4.8	5.1	**73.6**	75.5	71.2	**70.0**	71.9	67.6
Sep-13	**4.4**	4.7	3.1	**74.0**	77.0	71.0	**70.8**	72.7	68.8
Aug-13	**4.8**	5.6	3.9	**75.8**	78.3	73.9	**72.2**	73.9	71.0
Jul-13	**4.8**	5.7	3.9	**76.1**	76.8	74.6	**72.1**	72.5	71.7
Jun-13	**5.3**	6.7	3.9	**75.0**	75.4	73.9	**71.0**	70.3	71.0
May-13	**6.4**	9.7	2.9	**74.2**	74.6	73.9	**69.5**	67.4	71.0
Apr-13	**6.5**	8.9	4.0	**73.4**	73.7	73.7	**68.6**	67.2	70.8
2013	**5.4**	6.8	4.0	**73.9**	74.6	73.2	**69.9**	69.6	69.6
2012	**6.9**	8.8	4.9	**75.6**	75.6	75.6	**70.0**	68.9	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.8	5.1	**76.2**	77.4	75.0	**72.1**	72.9	71.2
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.6	**72.7**	74.8	70.5	**67.3**	68.7	65.9
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.5	**73.9**	75.0	72.8	**68.4**	68.0	68.8
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**75.9**	77.8	74.0	**72.3**	72.2	72.4
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.2**	76.4	73.3	**70.5**	71.5	70.0
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.8**	77.9	73.1	**72.5**	73.8	70.6
2005	**5.0**	6.5	3.4	**76.4**	76.7	75.2	**72.6**	71.7	73.5
2004	**6.2**	7.9	4.5	**76.7**	76.1	77.4	**72.0**	70.1	73.9

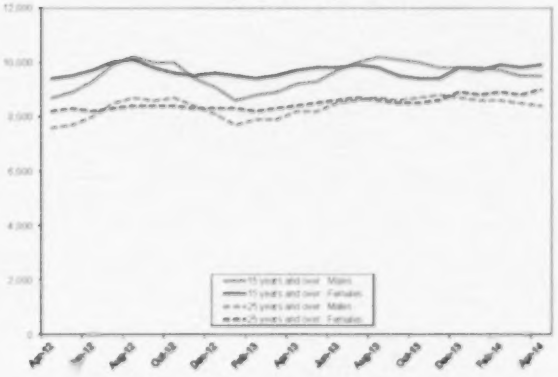
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, April 2014

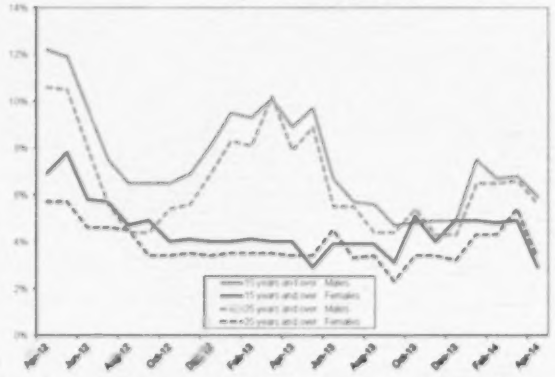
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	20,300	19,400	900	7,200	4.4	73.8	70.5
	15 - 24	2,100	2,000	200	2,000	9.5	50.0	47.6
	25 +	18,100	17,400	700	5,200	3.9	77.7	74.7
	25 - 54	13,800	13,200	600	1,500	4.3	89.6	85.7
	55 +	4,300	4,200	200	3,700	4.7	53.8	52.5
Males	15 +	10,100	9,500	600	3,600	5.9	73.7	69.3
	15 - 24	1,200	1,100	x	900	x	57.1	52.4
	25 +	8,900	8,400	500	2,700	5.6	76.7	72.4
	25 - 54	6,600	6,200	400	900	6.1	88.0	82.7
	55 +	2,300	2,200	x	1,800	x	54.8	52.4
Females	15 +	10,200	9,900	300	3,600	2.9	73.9	71.7
	15 - 24	1,000	900	x	1,100	x	47.6	42.9
	25 +	9,200	9,000	300	2,500	3.3	78.6	76.9
	25 - 54	7,300	7,000	200	600	2.7	92.4	88.6
	55 +	2,000	1,900	x	1,800	x	52.6	50.0

x = suppressed for confidentiality
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex,
Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



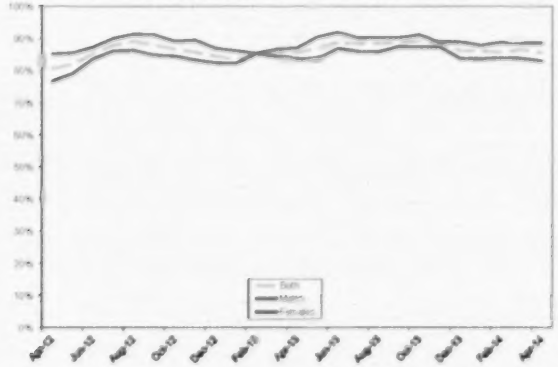
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



- Comparing April 2014 to March 2014, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 6.8% to 5.9% and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased from 6.6% to 5.6%. The rate for females aged 15 years and over decreased from 4.9% to 2.9%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over decreased from 5.4% to 3.3%.
- Yukon's youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24) has consistently been under 10% for the last eight months including April 2014 at 9.5%.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, April 2014

Full-time employment as a % of all employment
Age 15+, Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



- Of Yukon's workers aged 15 years and over, 16,600, or 85.6%, were employed full-time in April 2014. This was the second-highest among all other jurisdictions behind the Northwest Territories (88.0%).
- Nationally, 80.2% of employed Canadians worked full-time in April.
- Of employed Yukon males, 88.4% worked full-time, while 82.8% of employed Yukon females did.
- Comparing April 2014 to March 2014, full-time employment decreased by 100 to 16,600, while part-time employment increased by 200 to 2,800.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, April 2014

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,400	9,500	9,900
Goods-producing sector	2,700	2,500	200
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	500	400	x
Construction	1,600	1,600	x
Services-producing sector	16,700	7,000	9,700
Trade	1,900	1,100	800
Transportation and warehousing	1,100	700	300
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,000	400	600
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	500	800
Business, building and other support services	700	400	200
Educational services	1,500	300	1,200
Health care and social assistance	2,600	500	2,100
Information, culture and recreation	1,000	400	600
Accommodation and food services	1,100	500	600
Other services	600	200	300
Public administration	3,900	1,900	2,100

x = suppressed for confidentiality
Notes:
The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding.
'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

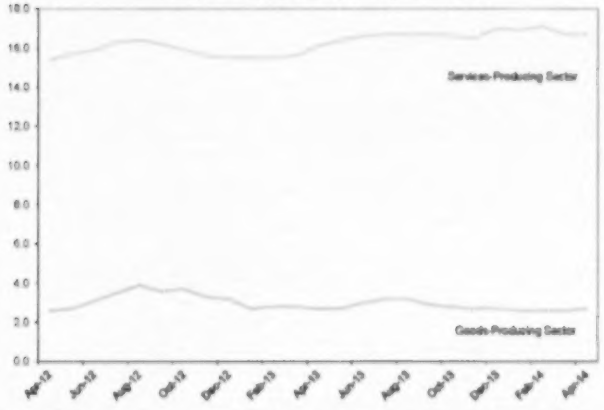
- In April 2014, 16,700, or 86.1% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,700, or 13.9% were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- 59.3% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry; 18.5% in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industries.
- While females accounted for 58.1% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 7.4% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



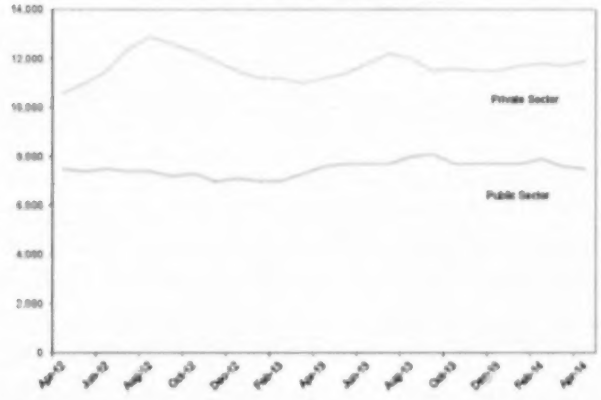
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 3,900 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in February 2014 reached 17,100, the record-high level to date.
- Comparing April 2014 to April 2013, employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same (2,700), while employment in the services-producing sector increased by 600, or 3.7%.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, April 2014

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,400	9,500	9,900
Public employees	7,500	3,100	4,400
Total private sector	11,900	6,400	5,400
Private employees	8,700	4,500	4,200
Self-employed	3,200	1,900	1,200

- In April 2014, 38.7% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 26.9% were self-employed.
- Private sector employment increased by 200, or 1.7%, from March 2014, while public sector employment decreased by 100, or 1.3%.

Public/Private Sector Employment, Apr 2012 - Apr 2014



Notes:
'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.
'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.
'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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